

Nomenclatural Changes in the Acanthaceae and Two New Species of *Odontonema* from Venezuela and Guyana

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ABSTRACT. The recent completion of the Acanthaceae treatment for the *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* has necessitated a new name in the genus *Staurogyne*, a new combination in *Anisacanthus*, and the recognition of two undescribed species of *Odontonema*, based on relatively recent collections.

Staurogyne spraguei Wasshausen, nom. nov. Replaced name: *Staurogyne leptocaulis* Leonard, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 31: 671. 1958, not *S. leptocaulis* Bremek. 1957. TYPE: Colombia. Meta: *T. A. Sprague* 27 (holotype, K).

Anisacanthus boliviensis (Nees) Wasshausen, comb. nov. Basionym: *Drejera boliviensis* Nees in DC., Prodr. 11: 334. 1847. TYPE: Bolivia. *Orbigny* 786 (lectotype, designated here, G; isolectotype, GZU). [The syntypes, *Otto* 1009 (Venezuela) and *Hostmann* 1123 (Surinam), are *Anisacanthus secundus* Leonard.]

Schaueria caduciflora Griseb. in Symb. Fl. Argent. 261. 1879. *A. caduciflorus* (Griseb.) Ariza in Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 22(1/4): 255. 1983. TYPE: Argentina. Gran Chaco: Laguna del Palmar, *Lorentz & Hieronymus* 554 (holotype, GOET).

Jacobinia caducifolia Griseb. in Symb. Fl. Argent. 261. 1879. *Anisacanthus caducifolius* (Griseb.) Lindau in Bot. Jahr. 19, Beibl. 48: 18. 1894. TYPE: Argentina. Oran, Tabacal, *Lorentz & Hieronymus* 926 (holotype, GOET).

Odontonema liesneri Wasshausen, sp. nov. TYPE: Venezuela. Territorio Federal Amazonas: Depto. Río Negro, Cerro de La Neblina Camp V, valley N base of Pico Cardona, 0°49'N, 66°0'W, 1,250 m, 21–24 Mar. 1984, *Ronald Liesner & Brian Stannard* 16910 (holotype, US; isotype, MO). Figure 1A–F.

Frutex caulis juvenilibus subquadrangularibus, glabris. Folium lamina oblonga vel elliptica, acuta vel acuminata, basi angustata et in petiolum decurrenti, membranacea, utrinque minute et parce puberula; petiolo parce puberulo. Racemi terminales, graciles, rhachi sicut pedicello puberula; bracteis linear-lanceolatis; bracteolis anguste triangularis, minute puberulis. Flos calycis segmentis anguste triangularibus; corolla rubra, glabra vel minute glanduloso-pubescenti, labiis subaequalibus, superiore bi-

loba lobis ellipticis vel late oblongis, inferiore prope basim trilobo lobis loborum superiorum similibus; staminibus vix exsertis.

Plants fruticose, 1–1.5 m tall, the stems terete in older portions to subquadrangular in younger portions, glabrate. Leaves petiolate, the petioles 10–20 mm long, minutely and inconspicuously puberulous with appressed trichomes, the blades oblong-elliptic, 16–30 × 6.5–11 cm, acute to acuminate at apex, narrowed at base and decurrent on the petiole, thin, membranous, minutely and inconspicuously puberulous on both surfaces especially along the midrib and lateral veins of the upper leaves, the margins entire to crenate, the cystoliths minute and scattered on the upper surface, visible only under a lens; inflorescence a loose, slender, terminal raceme 10–22 cm long with 1 or 2 flowers per node, the rachis puberulous, the pedicels 2–4 mm long, minutely puberulous; the bracts subtending the rachis linear-lanceolate, the lowermost pair 5.5–9 × 0.8 mm, the others successively reduced upwardly, the bracts subtending the pedicels narrowly triangular, 2 × 0.6 mm; bracteoles 2 per flower, narrowly triangular, 1 × 0.5 mm, all minutely puberulous; calyx segments narrowly triangular, 2 × 0.8 mm, acute, sparingly to moderately puberulous; corolla red, narrowly urceolate, 15–25 mm long, 1–2 mm wide at base, 3–4 mm wide at throat, glabrous to inconspicuously glandular-puberulent without, puberulent within, the lips similar, the upper lip with elliptic to broadly oblong lobes, 3 × 2 mm, the lower lip with similar lobes 2.5–3 × 2 mm; stamens extended to the edge of the corolla lips, the filaments glabrous, 12 mm long (heterostyly is known to occur in many species of *Odontonema*; however, only one morph is currently known from this taxon), the anthers 3.5 mm long; staminodes 1 mm long, glabrous; pistil exserted, the stigma minutely bilobed, the style 20 mm long, glabrous; ovary glabrous. Capsule not seen.

Distribution. Noted as locally common, but known only from the type locality, Cerro Neblina in southern Venezuela.

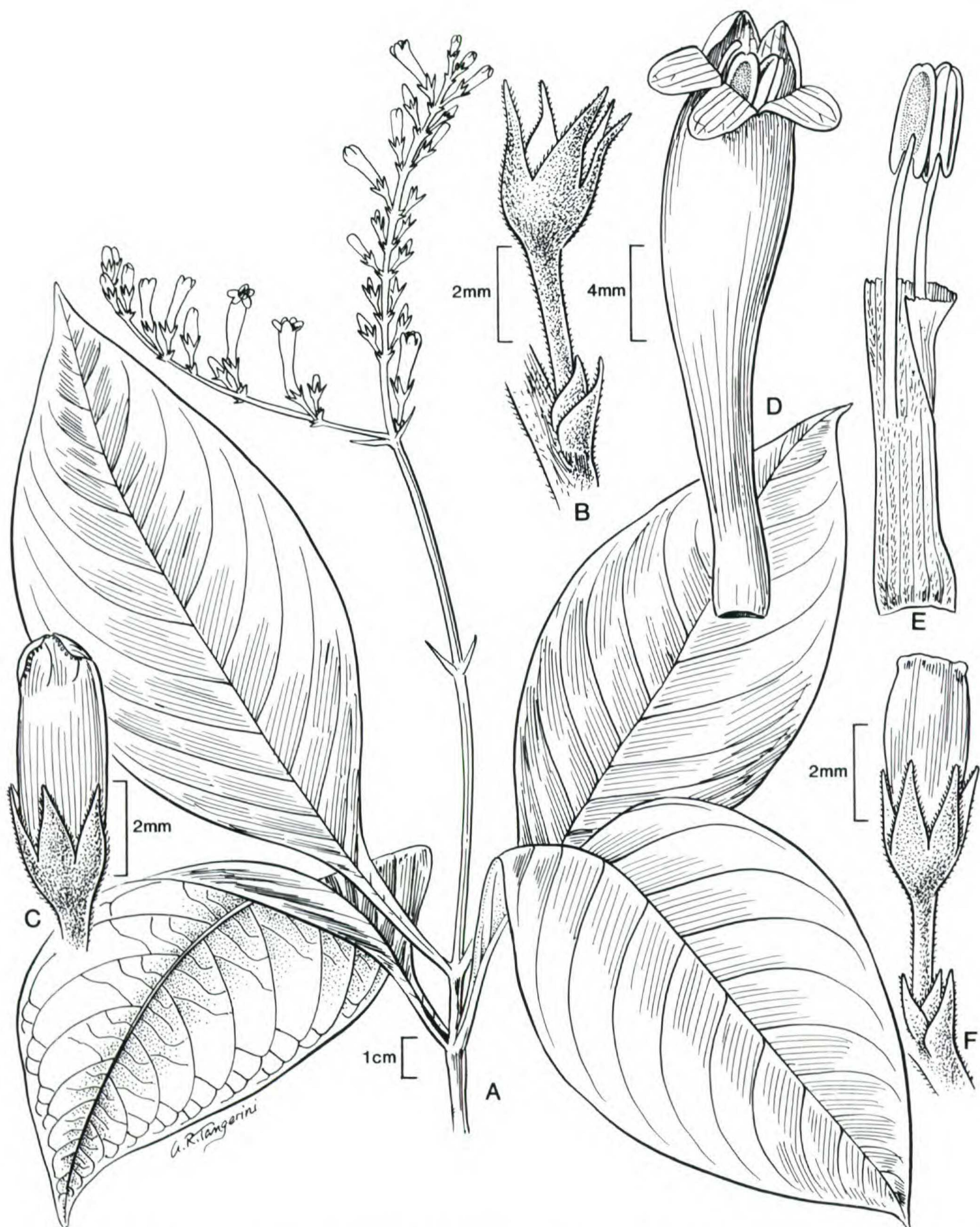


Figure 1. A-F. *Odontonema liesneri* (Liesner & Stannard 16910). —A. Habit. —B. Bract, bracteole, and calyx. —C. Calyx and juvenile corolla. —D. Corolla. —E. Corolla tube and stamens. —F. Bract, bracteoles, pedicel, calyx, and juvenile corolla.

Odontonema liesneri resembles *O. fuchsoides* (Nees) Kuntze from the coastal regions of northern Colombia. However, in *O. fuchsoides* the leaf blades are rather firm, $9-12.5 \times 2-6$ cm, the corollas are $25-30 \times 5-6$ mm at the throat, and the calyx segments are 5×1 mm. In contrast, *O. liesneri* has leaf blades that are thin and $16-30 \times 6.5-11$

cm, the corollas are $15-25 \times 3-4$ mm at the throat, and the calyx segments are 2×0.8 mm.

Odontonema mazarunensis Wasshausen, sp. nov. TYPE: Guyana. Upper Mazaruni River region, Karowtipu Mountains, $5^{\circ}45'N$, $60^{\circ}35'W$, ca. 460 m, 26 Apr. 1987, Brian



Figure 2. A-D. *Odontonema mazarunensis* (Boom & Gopaul 7748). —A. Habit. —B. Bract subtending the rachis. —C. Bracteoles, pedicel, and calyx. —D. Corolla, stamens, and pistil.

Boom & Doorjoohan Gopaul 7748 (holotype, NY). Figure 2A–D.

Suffrutex caulis juvenilibus subquadrangularibus, glabris. Folium lamina elliptica vel lanceolata, acuminata, basi angustata, firma, utrinque glabra vel in costa et venis lateribus parce hirtella; petiolo brevi, glabro. Racemi terminales, breves, rhachi sicut pedicello rubra, puberula; bracteis rubris, lineari-lanceolatis, pilosis; bracteolis subulatis, minute pilosis. Flos calycis segmentis rubris, anguste lanceolatis, glanduloso-puberulis; corolla rubra, tubulosa, glanduloso-pubescenti, labiis subaequalibus, superiore bilobo, lobis ellipticis vel ovatis, inferiore prope basim trilobo lobis loborum superiorum similibus; staminibus exsertis, filamentis subroseis, antheris rubris.

Shrub 1 m tall, the stems terete in older portions to subquadrangular in younger portions, glabrate. Leaves short-petiolate, the petiole (unwinged portion) 5 mm long, glabrous, the blades elliptic-lanceolate, 23–24 × 6.2–8.2 cm, acuminate at apex, narrowed at base, entire or slightly crenulate, firm, glabrous above, glabrous below except for the costa and lateral veins (6–8 pairs), these sparingly hirtellous, the trichomes appressed. Inflorescence a short terminal raceme 3 cm long with 2 flowers per node, the rachis red, puberulous, the pedicel red, 4.5–6 mm long, glandular-puberulous; bracts subtending the rachis red, linear-lanceolate, the lowermost pair 14 × 1 mm, pilose, the bracts subtending the pedicel red, linear, 12 × 0.5 mm, glandular-puberulous; bracteoles subulate, 3 × 0.3 mm, minutely and inconspicuously pilose; calyx segments reddish, narrowly lanceolate, 6.5–7.5 × 1

mm, glandular-puberulous; corolla red, glandular-puberulent without, glabrous within, tubular, 40–50 mm long, the tube 3 mm wide at the base, 6.5–7 mm wide at the throat, the upper lip with elliptic-ovate lobes 5 × 3 mm, the lower lip with elliptic-ovate lobes 6 × 4 mm; stamens exceeding the corolla lobes by 5 mm, the filaments pinkish, 27 mm long, pubescent basally, the anthers red, 2.5 mm long; staminodes 2 mm long, retrorsely puberulous, apically capitate with a rudimentary anther; pistil exserted, the stigma minutely bilobed, glabrous, the style 45 mm long (heterostyly is known to occur in many species of *Odontonema*; however, only one morph is currently known from this taxon), sparsely pilose; ovary glabrous. Capsule not seen.

Distribution. Humid forest at the base of mountain. Known only from the Karowtipu Mountains, Guyana.

Odontonema mazarunensis is perhaps most closely related to the lowland Venezuelan species *O. album* V. M. Baum, which differs markedly by having a white corolla to 30 mm long, bracts subtending the pedicels lanceolate, 1–1.5 mm long, and the stamens extended to the edge of the corolla lobes. In contrast, *O. mazarunensis* has a red corolla 40–50 mm long, bracts subtending the pedicels red, linear, 12 mm long, and the stamens exceeding the corolla lobes by 5 mm.

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